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SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1896.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO-MORROW

Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Ma-
sonic Temple.
Liberias Lodge of Perfection, St. Albans
Hall.
Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.
Syracuse Division, No. 4, Uniform Rank,
K. of P., Odd-Fellows Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows
Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere
Hall.
Annapolis Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's
Hall.
Indiana Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's
Hall.
Richmond Paper-Hangers' Union, Eagle
Hall.
East-End Lodge, Golden Chain, Corcoran
Hall.
Richmond City Dental Society, Wilkin-
son's Hall.
West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A.
parlors.
E. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.
U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.
Powhatan Hall.
Grove Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Good
Templars Hall.
Rena Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's
Hall.
Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield
Hall.
Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street
Baptist Church.
Mouth Cathedral Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.
Company E, First Regiment, Army.

SOME INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The New York Journal of Commerce
states that some of the English news-
papers give evidence of a revival of in-
terest in England in American railway
securities. Ever since England adopted
the policy of free trade, some fifty years
ago, her business has been spreading so
widely, and her wealth has been in-
creasing so rapidly that her people have
the greatest difficulty in finding
things in which to invest their money.
That was a most astonishing statement
made in the House of Commons on last
Thursday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when
he told the world that in spite of the fact
that the expenditures of the Government
had been greater last year than in any
year since the Crimean war, the surplus
in the treasury was greater than had
ever been known before, although there
was no increase in taxation, and the
credit of the country was never so high.
That the deposits in savings banks and
the permanent accounts in ordinary banks
had risen to an unprecedented amount;
that the increase in the values of exports
and imports, in railway earnings, and
bankers' and clearing-house returns showed
a continuous expansion of trade, and
that the revenues for the year just
completed were \$3,000,000 more than for
the preceding year, and \$50,000,000 more
than the estimate. This is what is now
happening in a gold-standard, free-trade
country, owning one-half of all the ship-
ping of the world, and with a commerce
that exceeds the grasp of the imagination;
yet having of coined money and paper
currency less than \$300,000,000, while
this country has about \$3,000,000,000 of
the two.

To a country like ours, that sees the
threat of debasing its standard of value
drying up all of its business, bankrupting
enterprises, and turning laboring men out
without employment, this picture seems
magical, and it ought to cause our people
to stop and think and ask themselves if
a policy that cheats a cheating out of
one-half of its dues, and that destroys con-
fidence between man and man, and thus
ends business and commerce, is really the
true way to bring about prosperity.
There is an old saying that honesty is
the best policy, and it would be well
for the advocates of free silver to con-
sider England's present state in contrast
with our own, and ask themselves if it
would not be wise to consider the old
sage, and conform the course of this
country to it.

We commenced this article by referring
to the fact that Englishmen were be-
ginning to look here again for invest-
ments for the great increases of wealth
that their single-standard and free trade
are bringing them. But that renewed con-
fidence between man and man, and thus
ends business and commerce, is really the
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country to it.

AN AMERICAN LURE.

It seems impossible for any event what-
ever to take place if it is not under Re-
publican auspices without slander and
calumniation by Republican newspapers.
The Boston Journal has the following dis-
patch from Washington respecting Gen-
eral Lee's appointment to Cuba:

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The nomi-
nation of Fitzhugh Lee to be consul-general
at Havana has caused a great deal of
surprise at the Capitol to-day. It was
known that Consul-General Williams was
pensive to be relieved from duty, and that

his place had been at the disposal of
the Administration for some time, but it
had been supposed that when his suc-
cessor was selected, it would be familiar
with Cuban affairs would be nominated. So
far as is known General Lee is quite ig-
norant of Cuba and of the conditions of
the "insurrection" there, and he is not at all
the sort of man to conduct an investiga-
tion such as it has been supposed the
Administration was in need of. He is a
Southern gentleman of the old school, the
best of whose mind is toward belligerence
rather than financial speculation. In ad-
dition, it is claimed by those who are
familiar with the General's recent career
that one of the principal reasons for his
selection for a new post was the neces-
sity for getting him out of the post that
has now occupied.

General Lee was appointed two years
ago to be collector of internal revenue
at Lynchburg, and considerable of an
aid was made about the appointment at
the time. Not more than a year has been
done by the President, so far as the
old Dominion is concerned, in this Ad-
ministration. But very soon there began
to be whisperings of the fact that the
General was to be removed from his post.
The returns were not always so good, and a general air of
stiffness was said to pervade the
office. General Lee was the soul of honor
and a true Southern gentleman, and he
had shown the frequent inebriety of the
true Southern gentleman in his se-
lection of subordinates.

His force consisted almost entirely of
ex-Confederate veterans, who looked at
him as "uncle about the business details of
collecting and tabulating internal revenue
as about five arts. Nobody was un-
generous enough to suspect dishonesty,
but in some way the General was much trou-
bled about making figures correspond,
and altogether the office was in so bad a
way that a thorough reorganization was
imperatively demanded. Then the Cuban
vacancy occurred to the President, and
he had General Lee sent to Cuba, and
General Lee's feelings at the same time
by sending Lee to Havana.

The charges and the imputations of the
above article are both reckless and false.
General Lee has been collector of the
Western district of Virginia only one
year, and not two, as stated. There were
some irregularities in the accounts of a
clerk under General Lee's predecessor in
the office, which did not, however, reflect
in the smallest degree upon the capacity
or character of that predecessor. Since
General Lee's appointment to office the
reports of the government's inspectors of
the office have been very strong and
complimentary in regard to the manner
in which General Lee has managed his
office. These reports are on file in Wash-
ington, and are open to the inspection of
all the world. The last one was made
very recently and shows that everything
in the office is in first-class condition.

Out of more than a dozen persons em-
ployed in the clerical force of the office
it so happens that there are only two ex-
Confederates. This is because Confed-
erate veterans, as a rule, are not fitted by
age, and often in other ways for such
positions. General Lee took the force
just as his predecessor in office, Mr. Shep-
pard, left it, and, with the exception of
naming one or two vacancies, that have
occurred since, he has made no changes.

These are the facts of the case, and
the Boston Journal can easily find them
out to be the facts, and we say, without
a shadow of doubt, that the character of Boston's
civilization is in a measure on trial in
this case. If the community will tolerate
a newspaper publishing an honorable
and eminent gentleman as the Boston
Journal has slandered General Lee, and
refusing them to make the simple in-
vestigation necessary for correcting its
false statements, then the community
cannot be much better than the offending
newspaper. The whole thing is shameful
and disgraceful, and every honorable man
connected with the newspaper, or, in-
deed, in Boston, should feel his cheeks
burn until the Boston Journal retracts
what it has said and humbly apologizes
to General Lee.

THE KHALIFA'S FREE COINAGE.

In the book entitled "Fire and Sword
in the South," which Sirat Pasha has
published since he escaped from the
Khalifa's imprisonment, he tells how the
Khalifa Abdullah used his unlimited
power to make silver dollars that were
of a certain intrinsic value, circulate at a
value greater than that which they really
had, and that was his experiment.

"I struck down," says Sirat, "began
to strike dollars, and it was arranged
that the new dollars should consist of
six drachmas of silver and two of copper,
but should have the same value as the
Mashiki dollar. The merchants, however,
refused to accept these, and as a punish-
ment the Khalifa confiscated their shops
and closed their doors. This brought
them to reason, and on agreeing to ac-
cept the dollars at their value value the
project was abandoned. The outcome was
an immediate rise of prices to compensate
for the difference in value between the
new and old dollars. All the Khalifa
knew was that the dollar was accepted,
and that was that he was satisfied."

"This was the system of free coinage and
legal tender, adopted by the successor of
the Mahdi. This potentate cared for
nothing but the fact that his dollars
went, and he cut off less or put out
eyes to make them go. But the victims
got even by simply making up the prices
of their goods to correspond with what
they lost on the silver dollars."

The Mahdi dollar—the first coined—had
seven parts of silver to one of copper.
But this ratio of silver to copper was
found inconvenient, as the supply of
silver in the treasury ran low, and each
successive issue had more copper and
less silver, until the last contained but
two parts of silver to five of copper, and
the Khalifa proposed to make them per-
form all the functions that the old ones
performed. The effect of the debased
currency on Omdurman, says Sirat, was
to enhance the prices of manufactures
"enormously," while "local produce, such
as grain and cattle, proportionately de-
creased in value," falling below the
prices common during the period when
sound money was in use.

We cannot altogether understand the
statement, the facts being due, no
doubt, to local influences that we do not
fully comprehend. It is quite clear that
such products could not rise much, but
we do not see why they should fall below
the prices they originally bore.

THE AMERICAN NOBLEMAN.

There are some who believe that the
average American citizen is the highest
average man of any country on earth.
And there are others, still, who believe
that the ideal American gentleman is
the highest style of man anywhere to be found. Some
will claim the citizen and gentle-
man as of very different, or special
kind. But in very truth our ideal is com-
posed, like our national monument, of
contributions from every State and sec-
tion and country and clime, well tried,
true, and trusty, and made up, in fact,
of every creature's best.

The ideal in everything must be largely
an imagination. It is hardly possible to
find perfect and realized. But it is
nevertheless a fact. A conception of the
mind of the individual, or of the com-

munity, is the beginning of its labor and
travel, and it is at last comes to the birth.
About studies in more. Thoughts pass
into acts. Good ideas turn into good man-
ners. The English nobleman is England's
grand ideal—more or less realized. This
ideal rises with advancing civilization
toward the measure of the stature of the
fullness of the perfect man. Glorious
liberty is perfected manhood. Its bur-
lesque is unrestrained license. England
has been a great nursery of high and
large manhood. Manhood has perfected
wonderfully in that off and shut-in place.
In the fullness of time its seeds were
planted in a larger place, in a virgin soil,
and wider and clearer air; and American
manhood has come into being, the won-
derful growth of the latter day. We are
new, and the struggle for life is our ear-
liest experience. But the Anglo-Saxon
love of manhood's best essence is the
spring of Americanism. And the largest
liberty is our conception of life. And
American nobility follows an ideal, while
as the marble, founded as the rock, broad
and general as the casing air—the out-
come of Anglo-Saxon stock.

Our race has outgrown the necessity of
great universities to nurse our boys and
furnish the minds of our people from
heavenly sources, after semi-barbaric
methods. Our teachers are not off in cor-
ners, brooding in cloisters, brewing schol-
astic intoxicants. Our very air is filled
with light and knowledge. We educate
one another, know familiarly Nature's
profoundest mysteries, and handle her
resistless forces. The selection of the
fittest in the condition of our being; and
that in the least and greatest things.
Nothing but the best will serve us in the
mere struggle to keep alive and go on.
And there is nothing that has virtue of
any sort that is not utilized.

We are not materialists only. We can't
afford to be common in anything. An
American brought down the fire from
Heaven; and Americans are utilizing it.
Americans are devout worshippers. They
are solving all the problems of society
and government, with their Bibles, from
their homes, by their business, under the
control of Heaven. There is rush and
turnout and unceasing struggle—a grand
fermentation. But the ideal of the Amer-
ican nobleman broods over the apparent
chaos; permanent and peaceful over the
storm. It is not avaricious; it is not
to be a millionaire; it is not to be merely
distinguished or notorious; it is not mere-
ly to own and have; but it is to be
strong, powerful, enlightened, and bound-
less, in the full employment of all the
native privileges of manhood, according
to the design and will of Him who made
us; as lords of creation in the easy and
equitable enjoyment of our high, though
common, estate. It is, in the fullest light
and with the largest sympathies, to live,
well-developed and equipped in every ar-
ticle of our being, and deficient in nothing,
and loyal to the Most High, to re-
spect the glories of Infinite Manhood.

PLUNGER PARTRIDGE'S DEATH.

His Wonderful Career as a Bear—Some
of His Great Gains and Losses.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Edward Partridge,
the wheat speculator, known generally as
"Plunger" Partridge, who has been ill
for several weeks with Bright's disease,
died here last Saturday. A few months
ago Partridge discovered that he had
Bright's disease. For a month or more
his family have known that he could not
recover. Three or four times within the
month he has sunk into a comatose con-
dition, and was believed to be dead, but
when the family awaited the coming of
the physicians he would revive, partake
of copious draughts of stimulants, and
afterward go down town, where he would
make trades in grain. He was at his
office only last Saturday. His apparent
recoveries were but temporary truces,
and a day or two ago his friends knew
he would never again be able to go on
"Change."

Few men have ever attained greater
prominence as a speculator than Partridge.
It was not unusual for him to
have a line of eight to ten million bushels
of wheat and correspondingly large in-
terests in corn and stock. In what he
did the last six years his purchases in the
west were a chronic sore, and what was
known as a "stayer," so that when he had
losses they were generally enormous.
He experienced many reverses during
his career of fifteen years on the Board
of Trade, but not all his losses, although
time occasionally was required to enable
him to do so.

It is understood that his fortune was
divided some weeks ago and turned over
to his wife and children. He was a na-
tive of the State of New York. Early
in the sixties he came to Chicago, having
been a dry goods merchant in Buffalo.
He began his Chicago career by opening
a dry goods house in this city, but soon
went into speculation.

Unassuming and even different in man-
ner, no man ever displayed more nerve
in backing his opinions. He staked mil-
lions of dollars on his individual judgment
in a way that was appalling to his ri-
vals. H. P. Hutchinson, known in specu-
lative circles as "Old Hawk," once said
of Partridge that he was the "nerviest"
man on the short side of the market that
ever traded in grain.

There was none of the characteristics
of the "plunger" in Ed. Partridge's ap-
pearance, and he was not a big fellow, al-
though he was a powerful man. He was
traced notice in a crowd. The casual
observer would take him for a country
grocer rather than for a great speculator.
Fifteen years ago he was one of the
most aggressive stock operators in the
country.

Frequently he bought and sold 15,000
shares of stocks in a few hours. From
heavy dealing in stocks he turned his
attention to the grain market, and during
the last six years his purchases in the
west were a chronic sore, and what was
known as a "stayer," so that when he had
losses they were generally enormous.

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observer would take him for a country
grocer rather than for a great speculator.
Fifteen years ago he was one of the
most aggressive stock operators in the
country.

was only a few days ago, while the little
plunger was suffering a severe relapse at
his home, that his house bought in over
50,000 bushels of short wheat and a large
amount of short corn. Partridge's spe-
cialty was wheat. Trades in that ap-
peared to him to be most profitable, and
it was no uncommon thing for him to
deal in 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels in one
day. At one memorable hour he was
short 15,000,000 bushels, and the pit con-
tained apprehensive faces.

Partridge's name was upon every lip.
Was he to meet a Waterloo, or was he to
make the highest hit of his career? Up
the market soared, 5, and even 10 cents.
Still he stood out. He apprehended a rap-
id decline, that bolstered market. It
came, and so sharply that no cover was
left to the bulls. The operator made
more money thereby than any man had
ever before been known to make in
wheat.

His gain in one year was esti-
mated by conservative operators to have
reached the total of \$1,500,000.
Equally large were the losses, approach-
ing the \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 mark in mem-
orable squashes. His income from selling
rain-insurance ranged from \$2,500 to \$5,000
a day. One time he sold calls on the
bushels of wheat, for which he received
\$5,000.

Partridge had few intimate friends on
the Board of Trade. He often helped
him as he seemed to need it, but he was
on the floor. Speculators can remember
him standing on the floor of the Board
surrounded by six or eight of his brokers
who were selling or buying for him like
mad, and at moments when the fluctua-
tion of the market evened out, he would
of a cent into thousands of dollars to
him he would find time to crack a joke
or pass a word of some commonplace affair
with an acquaintance.

In 1902, when people were crying that he
would ruin himself by his reckless ven-
tures, his profits were estimated as high
as \$2,500,000.

When "Old Hawk" was on the Board,
these two were always to all outward ap-
pearance going their best to "break"
each other. As a matter of fact it was
no uncommon thing for them to be run-
ning joint accounts at the very time they
were thought to be cutting each other's
throat. Referring to his career as a
bear Partridge once said:

"My experience on the bull side of the
market was an expensive one, and during
the four or five years that I traded on
that side of the market I lost a great
deal of money. I became convinced that
the average speculator is apt to be over-
reliant, and that under ordinary cir-
cumstances the trade is much more will-
ing to recede and act upon information
that would tend to produce higher prices
than it is to submit to depressing influ-
ence. For this reason prices are apt to
go higher than circumstances actually
warrant, and a careful man who is able
to grasp the situation and recognize when
this condition of affairs exists is then in
a position to make any amount of money
on the short side of the market."

While Partridge did not believe that
education was unnecessary in trade, he
held the opinion that it was not necessary
in financial success.

"It doesn't require a high education to
make a success in speculation," he once
said. "If God has given man a head,
work with an education isn't essential
to money making. Don't understand me
as saying that education isn't a good
thing, but that it is not necessary for
him to get it, but his success in a financial
way is not by any means dependent on
his education."—New York Sun.

Society of the Cincinnati.

An informal meeting of the Virginia
Society of the Cincinnati was held Fri-
day night at the Commodore Club.

Colonel Anna Bird Garrison, of New
York, secretary-general of the society, and
Mr. John Cropper, of Washington, were
present.

The Virginia Society will be admitted
into the General Society of the Cinci-
nati at its triennial meeting, to be
held in Philadelphia on the second Wed-
nesday in May.

Dr. George Ben Johnston and Mr. P.
H. C. Cabell will attend this meeting as
delegates from the Virginia Society.

Will Be Ordained in May.

The East Hanover Presbytery, which
assembled in Petersburg, Friday night,
will hold a called session at the First
Presbyterian church in this city on the
fifth Sunday in May for the purpose of
ordaining Rev. D. K. Waitall to the
ministry.

Dr. Kerr was appointed to
preside and preach the sermon. Mr.
Waitall will have charge of Mizpah and
Fairfield churches. The young preacher
and Rev. W. J. Lewis, both of whom are
members of the First church, passed
highly creditable examinations by the
Presbytery.

At Grace-Street Baptist Tabernacle.

To-day promises to be a day of especial
interest at the Grace-Street Baptist tab-
ernacle. The Lord's Supper will be ad-
ministered at the morning service, when
ministers at the pastoring, will give the
hand of fellowship to about seventy-five
new members. These new accessions
will be in part the fruit of the recent
revival which that church enjoyed sev-
eral months ago. A brief address will be
made to the incoming members. At
night Dr. Hatcher will preach a sermon
on "The Convert's Experience."

Recovered His Watch.

While at work on a building in course
of erection at the corner of Ninth and
Broad streets, John H. Hatcher, of the
Gray, a carpenter, was robbed of his
gold watch. The timepiece was taken
from the pocket of his vest, which was
hanging in the building. Yesterday
morning Sergeant John H. Hatcher found
the watch in the possession of G. Sha-
rove, a Manchester jeweler, and con-
fiscated it.

A Street Difficulty.

William Wilson and T. G. Chappell
became involved in a difficulty yesterday
time on the street, and the former struck
the latter. Chappell swore out a warrant
charging Wilson with assault and bat-
tery. When Wilson was taken into cus-
tody a revolver was found upon his per-
son, and an additional charge of carrying
a deadly weapon concealed was made
against him.

Revival Services.

Rev. Peter Ainslie, the well-known
evangelist, of Baltimore, Md., will begin
a series of protracted meetings at Mar-
shall-Street Christian church Monday
night. The pastor, Mr. Garrison, will
preach this morning and to-night.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

LATEST NEWS OF WORKINGMEN
AND THEIR WAGES.

Paragraphs of Interest Gathered From the
Busy World About Organi-
zations and Labor.

Montana has 3,000 idle men.
"Prices demands 2-cent fares.
Salt Lake may tax bicycles.
Buffalo claims 110 iron unions.
St. Paul has a Nurses' Union.
"Prices' metal roofers organized.
St. Paul plasterers will organize.
Buffalo has 1,200 union grain shovellers.
Buffalo claims 700 union painters.
Federation claims 700,000 members.
Kansas City tinners have organized.
Some Buffalo moulders are on a strike.
Buffalo has 1,200 union grain shovellers.
Buffalo claims 700 union painters.
Federation claims 700,000 members.
Kansas City tinners have organized.

A Minneapolis daily is run co-operatively.
Kansas City plumbers demand eight
hours.
Brooklyn brewers anticipate a cut in
wages.
Buffalo German union will parade on
May 25.
Toledo building laborers set 55 cents an
hour.
San Francisco derrick workers will set
together.
Two Cleveland newspapers have been
unionized.
Four Detroit trades want eight hours
on May 1st.
Chicago marble setters' helpers are or-
ganizing.
Central Labor Union consists
of 45 bodies.
Canton, O., girl binders won a strike
for eight hours.
Kansas City painters demand 8 hours
and 20 cents an hour.
International Longshoremen will meet
at Escanaba on July 14th.
St. Paul printing trades are holding a
series of joint meetings.
An eight-hour meeting was held at De-
troit Wednesday night.
Prison-made stores are causing trouble
among San Francisco unionists.
San Francisco glass blowers banqueted
their national president.
Minneapolis building trades will hold an
eight-hour meeting this week.
Tramps who will not work at Mill Val-
ley are placed in water-soaked cells.
The union label of the cigar makers was
last week granted to five employers.
Cleveland tailors have abandoned suit
clubs. It was charged they were hit.
The Flour Trust is killing Brooklyn
coopers and wages have been cut 20
per cent.
Detroit printers' strike is in its ninth
week and only one striker is out of em-
ployment.

Girls employed by a Kansas City pack-
ing company won a strike against a cut
in wages.
St. Louis barbers had the head of the
bosses association convicted for keeping
open on Sunday.
A San Francisco leader was expelled
from the Musicians' Union for employing
non-union men.
A party of miners who recently left
San Francisco for Alaska will work on
the co-operative plan.
The Santa Rosa, Cal., Labor Union
has taken a contract for splitting railroad
ties and chopping wood.
Trieste building workers forced a firm
to give no new contracts to a man who
employs non-union men.
Longshoremen expect no trouble in es-
tablishing their scale at all lake ports
except as navigators open.
Medina, N. Y., furniture workers, after
a strike of several weeks, were granted
ten per cent. advance.
Wheeling unions will ask the street

After an existence of over 19 years the
United Carriage and Wagon Makers' Un-
ion, of New York, has decided to disband.
Organized labor in Los Angeles, through
their presidents and secretaries, have taken
a bold stand in favor of the free har-
bor at San Pedro.
The Cigar Manufacturers' Association,
of Chicago, has withdrawn its demands
that the bill of prices of the Cigarmakers'
Union be reduced \$2 per 1,000.
The new scale of wages of the North
Side (Chicago) Coal Unions' Union pro-
vide for 12 cents a ton for hard coal and
14 cents a ton for soft coal.
The hack drivers of Omaha have de-
clared war against the livery men in an
effort to compel the latter to pay a license
for hacks which they hire in response to
calls.
Every lather in Alameda county, Cal.,
is a union man. A day's strike secured
this scale: Boss lathers, \$2 a thousand
journeymen, \$1 a day; bunch-handlers,
\$1.50 per thousand.
Some time ago a shearer named Quinlan
was fined \$5 shillings by the Police
Magistrate at Chesham, New South
Wales, for absconding himself from his
stated employment without reasonable
cause.
Employees of the Milwaukee Street Rail-
way Company have given notice that un-
less their wages are raised from 19 to 21
cents an hour by May 1st, they will strike.
They claim they can only average \$1.45
a day.
The French Senate has passed the
"strikes law," by which the right of
striking is to be denied for the future to
railway workers. The right to strike had
been extended to railway workers under
the empire, and it is now withdrawn
under the republic.

In the renewal of the Canadian-Aus-
tralian mail service the Postmaster Gen-
eral of New South Wales has inserted
in the agreement a clause preventing the
employment of colored labor on any of
the boats carrying the mails, and the con-
tracting company has accepted the con-
dition without a murmur.
The arbitrators who investigated the
strike between the master and journeymen
tailors at Toronto have completed their
report, which justifies the men in
refusing to sign the agreement submitted
by the Merchant Tailors' Association,
which refusal was the cause of the lock-
out.

In New York a nine-hour working day
has been established by 172 organizations
with 25,000 members, 2,500 of whom are
women. The ten-hour rule is reported by
251 organizations, having 41,000 members.
3,448 of this number being women. In the
12-hour column there are 14,304 members in
71 organizations, 761 being women.
Judge Clement, of Brooklyn, recently
decided: "Labor organizations are author-
ized by law and have the right to regulate
the rates of wages and hours of employ-
ment of their members. They have the
right to provide by-law and to enforce the
same by fines, that their members
shall not work with those not connected
with the unions. The plaintiff is a leader
of a band, and while he is a member of
the union must abide by its laws, which
are lawful."

Have you visited the up-town store of
S. Ullman's Son, 505 east Marshall street.
O. H. Berry & Co. carry the best as-
sortment of Men's Suits in the city.
19 Organs at \$4 each